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Photograph by Frederick Moore. © National Geographic Society.

FRUIT SELLERS AT A STREET CORNER: BUCHAREST

Many kinds of fruits are grown in great quantities in Rumania. (See Bulletin No. 3.) Apples, pears, medlars, cherries, peaches, apricots and melons especially are plentiful. Great attention also is bestowed upon the damson.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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Genoa: A Pioneer in Finance

A CONFERENCE on European finances at Genoa suggests a revival of the city's home industry.

"Genova la Superba," as the Italians call their great commercial doorway, a port for two thousand years, was one of the pioneers in European finance. It had one of the first full-fledged banks in the Banca di San Giorgio, the rival, and, for a long time, the peer, of the great bank of Venice. The Banca di San Giorgio, more than 500 years ago, had such modern trimmings as a "real estate department," which took charge of conquered territories, administered them somewhat after the fashion of a modern trust company, and, after putting them on a sound economic basis, ceded them back to the Genoese government. Later, when Spain had its wonderful development of power, and came near dominating the world, Genoa served as banker to its kings and as a sort of general manager and outfitter to its armies and navies.

Greatest Italian Port

Unlike the people of some of its old rival cities, the Genoese have managed to keep much of the financial and business ability which gave their city great wealth and world importance in the Middle Ages. Today its busy harbor, with its forests of masts and funnels, testifies to its position as the greatest Italian port, the second port of the Mediterranean, and the fifth port on the mainland of Europe. Forty per cent of Italy's commerce is said to pass through the harbor of Genoa.

The wealth that the business ability of the Genoese brought to their coffers has been recorded in stone in the city's many palaces, larger and more numerous than those of any other Italian city. From the harbor Genoa sweeps before the observer in a great semicircle, its buildings rising tier above tier on the slope of hills which extend almost from the water's edge. Beyond the closely built foreground the hillsides are studded with gleaming villas set in their terraced gardens. In the background, on the crest of the enclosing hills, are the ramparts that tell of the days when Genoa, supreme at sea, must protect her rear from hostile neighbors on land.

Palaces Used for Offices and Schools

Viewing some of the most nobly built streets, the visitor is ready to believe that Genoa had zoning laws and strict building regulations. For block after block the cornice of one palace is on a line with that of its neighbor, giving a consistency most pleasing to the eye. Spacious external marble stairs are features of many of the luxurious dwellings in other streets, due to the steep slopes on which the buildings were erected.

In some of the ancient palaces, scions of Genoa's famous old families still live, but many have been turned to public and semi-public uses and house municipal offices, museums, and schools. The famous old Palazzo di San Giorgio, first residence, then home of the bank, now houses the harbor commission, and the Palace of the Doges is a telegraph office.

Though in the very middle of the Italian Riviera, winter playground, Genoa

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A BOHEMIAN PEASANT GIRL WORKING ON A PIECE OF EMBROIDERY

In older countries, as in your grandmother's time in the United States, clothing is literally "home made." (See Bulletin No. 2.)

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The Geography of Milady's Attire

HAVE you ever thought of your clothing as a fascinating lesson in geography? Add to your garments and hat your watch, scarf pin, bracelet or ring, and you will be surprised at the places and peoples and industries enlisted to provide your daily costume.

A young woman geographer went to the opera, and, noting the gowns and the gems of the ladies in the boxes, she spent an interesting evening tracing out the places where all that they wore and carried came from. Woman has called on land and sea, the birds of the air and the subterranean channels of the earth to yield up their treasures for her adornment.

Contrariwise to that policy of nature for decking the male in brilliancy of coloring and plumage, woman tricks herself out after a fashion which makes the sobriety of man's white shirt-bosom and black coat only a background for her gorgeousness.

As she invites attention with the gaily colored ostrich fan, which she moves across the line of vision, she is indeed an exotic thing of admiration and generosity's making. Powerful birds on a farm in South Africa probably had their tail and wing feathers plucked, and a magnificent beast of the jungle in India or the Belgian Congo snorted in rage and pain when he gave up his life that his tusks might make the slender ivory handle to support the feathers of that bauble.

Hundred Animals Required for One Fur Wrap

Carelessly tossed aside in the warmth and light of the theater lies the lustrous sable wrap. The hundred or more of little, 18-inch, dark-brown animals required to make this coat tempted trappers into difficult and dangerous enterprises on the frozen areas of northern Russia and Siberia. The fragrance that intrigues your senses is probably the distilled petals of roses grown in the fertile valleys of Bulgaria.

A Chinaman in Shantung shed his queue to furnish the material for the net that holds the coiffure in unblemished, continuous undulations, and a smelly stockyard of Kansas City or Chicago gave its refuse heap that unobtrusive bone hairpins might hold the smooth coils in place. The slow and sure tortoise furnished the only beautifully carved ornament of her hair.

Pearls from South Sea Oysters

The ropes of gleaming white pearls that caress her throat were probably gouged from the hearts of the huge, thick-shelled oysters of the South Seas, Australia, Philippines, and Burma, or from the small, thin-shelled ones of Venezuela, Japan, Persia, and Ceylon. The platinum for the clasp came from Colombia, and the diamonds which stud it may have been taken from the dark interiors of subterranean depths in Brazil or South Africa, to be polished by diamond cutters in Antwerp, Amsterdam, or Bruges.

The tiny jewelled watch on her wrist, kept probably to prove to its wearer that time is no object in her world, had the 175 pieces in its tiny "insides" made by a Swiss workman whose skill was so great that he made no mistakes in fitting in screws which, to the unpracticed eye, resemble dust particles.

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is not itself a winter resort. But it is a convenient doorway and transition point for the numerous resorts, both to the north and south. The very suburbs of Genoa, reached in a few minutes by electric trams from its squares, are well-known Riviera resorts. And the sojourner may find much in Genoa itself to interest him.

Mole-Like Tram Cars

It is a paradise for the walker and even for his less strenuous fellow-sightseer. Roads and paths wind along the shoulders of the hills over the city, and afford wonderful views of the palaces, the busy harbor, the blue sea, and far to the south on clear days, the big island of Corsica, which little Genoa once owned. Carriages and motor cars cannot negotiate all these vantage points, but tram cars, popping in and out of countless tunnels, seem to burrow their way to many of them, and funicular railways reach others.

Genoa lays claim to having given the world some of its foremost citizens. Columbus has long been believed to have been a native of a little village near the city. A stately statue of the great discoverer occupies a square near the harbor from which he is said to have sailed to take up the life of a mariner. Amerigo Vespucci, whose name has been given to the continents of the hemisphere that Columbus discovered, was also a Genoese.

In late years Genoa produced Mazzini, Italian patriot, who devoted his life to making Italy free. And as a foster son, through force, Genoa lays claim to still another celebrity. Near the portrait of Columbus, on the walls of the Municipal Palace, hangs a portrait of one of the world's premier travelers, Marco Polo. He was taken prisoner in one of the battles in which the Genoese fleet defeated that of Venice, and, while in prison in Genoa, dictated to a fellow-prisoner the narrative of his famous travels.

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The Romance of a Boundary Line

THE matter-of-fact cable dispatch merely put it that Rumania and Czechoslovakia have reached an amicable agreement to exchange eleven border villages by way of making the racial boundary more nearly parallel the political delimitation.

But the imagination immediately leaps to a picture of a Pittsburgh lawyer and the ghost of Emperor Trajan setting a precedent in friendly adjustment of boundary tangles. Or to the conclusion that the legal practices of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania and the heritage of Roman law left in Rumania can dovetail nicely when administered with common sense.

It may well be that new-born Czechoslovakia and expanded Rumania have set an example in peace-making comparable to that of William Penn with the American Indians.

Ruthenia Born in Philadelphia

The eastern panhandle of Czechoslovakia which touches Rumania is that portion of the republic peopled by Ruthenians, who took their first formal step toward their future autonomy in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, set up their government at Ushorod with a Pittsburgh attorney as their first executive, and began to function with a copy of the United States Constitution and our Federal Statutes as their rule of governmental faith and practice.

Which is further interesting, in view of the fact that Ruthenia, or Rusinia, as it is sometimes known, is a part of the republic whose Declaration of Independence was written in a Washington, D. C., hotel, and curtailed somewhat so that it might appear in full in a Boston, Mass., newspaper.

Here is an example, with a vengeance, of the far-flung geographical ramifications of American influence. Now cross the border, in your mind's eye, and look at the event from the Rumanian standpoint. Another bit of geography becomes evident.

Gridiron of Triple Boundaries

In crossing, note that boundaries in Europe are not imaginary lines, as they are between the States of our country. The traveler will get his first realization of this fact when he must spend hours to obtain passports, and more hours to have his baggage examined. Nor are political boundaries the only ones. The racial boundaries in Europe are frequent and so are the frontiers of language. All three are more nearly coterminous on the dividing line between Rumania and Czechoslovakia than is frequently the case.

The Rumanian finds his country profited territorially by the peace settlements, but he already realizes that his troubles are multiplied. Four nations bordered upon Rumania before the war—Russia, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Bulgaria. Rumania now finds itself in direct contact with six neighbors—Russia and Bulgaria, as of yore, along with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Jugo-Slavia. Therefore, it may well be that her settlement of the first boundary difficulty with a new neighbor stands as an augury for Rumania.

Racial Map More Lasting

A political boundary in Europe is subject to sudden change and readjustment. The racial and lingual borders are more nearly permanent; which is

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Looms of Lyons Do Their Part

The soft, lustrous silk of her Paquin-made gown acquired its shimmer in the looms of Lyons, France, which prepares about one-third of all the raw silk produced in or brought to Europe. The lace with which the artist-modiste varied the fabric probably grew under the hands of diligent peasant women in the Vosges Mountains, or in the cellars of a rain-soaked Belgium dwelling.

The silver buckles on her pumps were hammered by an artisan from raw material gleaned from the mines of our own Rocky Mountain or Great Basin States, or from Mexico, which for many years produced more than a third of the world's output. But the pumps, most likely, were made in Massachusetts, and the silk stockings in Wisconsin.

Nun in Switzerland Worked on Handkerchief

Some little nun in the mountains of Switzerland, far removed from such an atmosphere as that in which the American lady of leisure basks, patiently plied her needle to fashion the exquisite design which adorns the handkerchief whose fabric was grown in the fields of storm-torn Ireland. Paris contributed the slender-fingered kid gloves and the fragrant powder, and some spectacled old fellow in pre-war Germany probably carefully ground the lenses for the opera glasses which milady casually levels at Homer or Tetrazzini.

Bulletin No. 2, March 27, 1922.

Photograph by Dr. V. Sixta and Son. *© National Geographic Society.*

MEN FROM VOLOVEC, RUTHENIA, WHICH ALSO IS KNOWN AS RUSINIA, AND AS PODKARPATSKA RUS: CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By dint of hard work the peasant coaxes the soil to the limit of its production. When this does not suffice to satisfy the incredibly small needs of his large family, he sets out as an itinerant, now selling linens in the cities of the plain, now seeking odd jobs as tinker and glazier in other countries of Europe.

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Robinson Crusoe Spots of 1922

CROWDED as the world seems to be getting, Robinson Crusoe could find a haven today, and he would not have to resort to the polar regions, either. Numerous islands still dot the seas where a visitor would find no living soul, and there are others where the inhabitants are living in almost primitive simplicity.

Nor is it necessary for you to choose a plot of land belonging to any other country than the United States. There is Baker's Island, 3,725 miles out from San Francisco, as well as many other such isolated dots in the Pacific, where there will be no chance of getting even a faithful Friday to share your lot. Vessels used to haul guano from the island, but today the deposits are practically worked out. If you feel that you must have your family somewhere in the offing, you can send them on to Howland Island, 25 miles to the westward, an equally deserted spot, and row over to see them when you get bored with your freedom.

Hunting and Fishing Are Good

Fanning Island might interest a less exclusive individual. This elysium lies in the mid-Pacific, about 235 miles north of the equator; is of atoll formation, and is thickly covered with coconut trees. There is a fair harbor on the southwest side, out of which its 200 men and women ship their copra. Pearl oysters are to be found in the lagoon, poultry and cattle can be procured, the fish are plentiful and excellent, and duck, snipe, and curlew may be shot.

A British cruiser, late in 1920, visited a spot which has had only one other caller at her port since July, 1919. This isolated place is Tristan da Cunha, said to be the loneliest spot in the British Empire. The island, which is of volcanic origin, towers to a height of 8,000 feet above sea-level in the south Atlantic. So thoroughly has the never-worry creed taken its hold upon the people that the men move in a listless fashion, only bestirring themselves enough to keep from starving, and let the women do what work there is to be done.

There are only 119 inhabitants on the island, living in its 22 stone thatch-roofed houses. Their wood is that which drifts in to them on the tide, they raise potatoes as the food staple, they make their moccasins of soft bullock hide, they obtain a few clothes from an occasional ship which calls there in exchange for geese, fowls, milk, sheep, eggs, and cured albatross and penguin skins, and for months in succession they do without bread, tea, coffee, and sugar. The people are fast deteriorating in type, because of interbreeding.

St. Helena Isolated but Inhabited

The nearest inhabited island to Tristan da Cunha is St. Helena, of Napoleonic fame. This rugged bit of earth rises out of the south Atlantic 1,200 miles from the nearest part of the African coast. Before the days of the Suez Canal it had some commercial importance, but today its excellent harbor shelters vessels only while they are coaling. Its ten thousand inhabitants enjoy a most equable climate, the mean temperature ranging throughout the whole year from 65 to 71 degrees.

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why many schools now follow either a regional or a racial map of Europe in teaching the geography of that continent. Of this fact Rumania is a conspicuous example. Accounted a part of the Balkans, a racial map shows her to be among the Greco-Latins, and she is the eastern outpost of the Romance language group.

The long arm of Rome stretched to the land that now is Rumania when Trajan overran Dacia and planted colonies north of the Danube and east of the Black Sea. But the surprising fact is the perseverance of the Roman racial strain and of the Latin tongue nearly seventeen centuries after the Romans withdrew and other races completely surrounded the Vlachs, which is Slavic for Romans, and the historic name of the Rumanians.

Racially, the Rumanians are bounded by Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Magyars, Southern Slavs, and Bulgarians. Within their confines are islands of Germans and Magyars. When one lives among numerous neighbors whose viewpoints, customs, derivations, and ambitions are different—which does not mean they are necessarily inferior—one either succumbs, or learns to "live and let live." And Rumania has done the latter most successfully.

These geographic facts may furnish a background that heightens the interest of an inconspicuous news dispatch and points to a possibility of this bit of the day's news being accounted history of the morrow.

Bulletin No. 3, March 27, 1922.

Photograph from Waltham Watch Co. © *National Geographic Society.*

CUTTING MAINSPRINGS IN A MASSACHUSETTS WATCH FACTORY **(See Bulletin No. 2.)**

A single factory in Massachusetts makes 14 tons of these tiny springs a year. A variation of even 1-500 part of an inch in the thickness of the mainspring will affect the time-keeping quality of a watch.

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The Moplahs of Malabar

MALABAR, a storm center of India, has figured in a series of disturbances that began long ago and are independent of recent troubles which culminated in the arrest of Gandhi, non-cooperation leader. Though it is a scene of human frictions, Malabar otherwise is an India of quiet backwaters, of luxuriant vegetation, of crocodiles, tigers, leopards, and wild elephants—the East of traditions and dreams.

The Moplahs of Malabar number about a million. Most of them are descendants of Arab traders who landed on the west coast in the ninth century, although some are descended from converts from Hinduism and other indigenous Mohammedan groups.

Calicut: The City of Calico

Malabar still has considerable commerce, but the large foreign trade has departed for ports where steamships can safely anchor and dock. Although Calicut gave its name to calico, the weaving of this cloth has almost died out, and piece goods are among the most important imports.

Malabar's paddy fields, backed by graceful coconut groves, which also fringe the coast, and its wealth of pepper, cardamons, ginger, tea, coffee, and teak, suggest the Orient to those who do not know of the imports of machinery, hardware, fabrics, and kerosene, which are changing a fairy land into a modern district.

This small region, shut in between the towering mountains and the blue sea, perfumed with spices and rich with food, is the last place that one would look for rebellion or organized revolt. But the Moplahs, who sell their lives dearly and are the type which delight the reader of adventure and harass the police and soldiery, recently rallied again beneath the green flag which the followers of the Prophet once carried to Spain, and to the gates of Vienna. Time and again they have revolted against the Hindus, and so fierce is their fanaticism that native bayonets have been useless against them.

In 1500, two years after the arrival of Vasco da Gama, on his famous voyage which established a new trade route to the East, a Portuguese factory was destroyed by the Moplahs, or Mopillas, and the inmates murdered. This led to a bombardment of Calicut by Portuguese men-of-war. (Calicut is not to be confused with Calcutta.)

Have Long Riot Record

For nearly a century the peace of Malabar has been periodically disturbed by these fanatical Moslems. Since 1851 a detachment of British infantry has been stationed at Malappuram, and attacks made against this group were repulsed some weeks ago. For a century the Moplahs have arisen at frequent intervals and at times even dynamite has been used against them.

The country is a narrow coastal plain, 150 miles in length from north to south, fronting on the Arabian Sea on the Europeward side of India, and backed by the Western Ghats, 3,000 to 8,000 feet high and from 20 to 60 miles from the coast. The only break in the mountain wall is at Palghat Gap, 16 miles

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A bit of land in the Pacific which, as did Yap, ruffled the surface of the Peace Conference, is Nauru. Though only 12 miles in circumference, this pretty little island, with its many beautiful lagoons, which mirror its tall coral pinnacles and coconut palms in lifelike perfection, is a treasure house of millions of tons of rich phosphate of lime. It is perhaps one of the most livable of the Pacific islands, as the promoters of the phosphate industry have established free laundries, ice, electric lights, and refrigerators for the preservation of fresh foods. Employees have their own homes and there is an almost endless succession of social functions to keep them alive and happy. In fact, the place is known as Pleasant Island.

A People Lacking Curiosity

If there is a skeleton in your closet, rest assured that the few inhabitants of Easter Island, 2,300 miles off the coast of Chile and the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island, will make no effort to bring it forth into the light, as one traveler says of them that they are not curious enough to turn around on the dock to look at the boat that calls there about once in eighteen months. Gigantic statues, stone houses, and sculptured rocks, relics of an ancient people, are found on the island.

One rather isolated spot that owes its fame to the elder Dumas is the little island of Montecristo, which lies 25 miles south of Elba. The King of Italy now has a hunting lodge on the island, which is interesting to visitors on account of the ruins of the Camaldulensian monastery.

wide, through which the railway enters the otherwise segregated region. The railway line divides at Shoranur, near the Ponnani River, one fork turning south to Cochin and the other north to Mangalore, passing through Calicut, the French settlement of Mahé and Cannanore on its way to the South Kanara district.

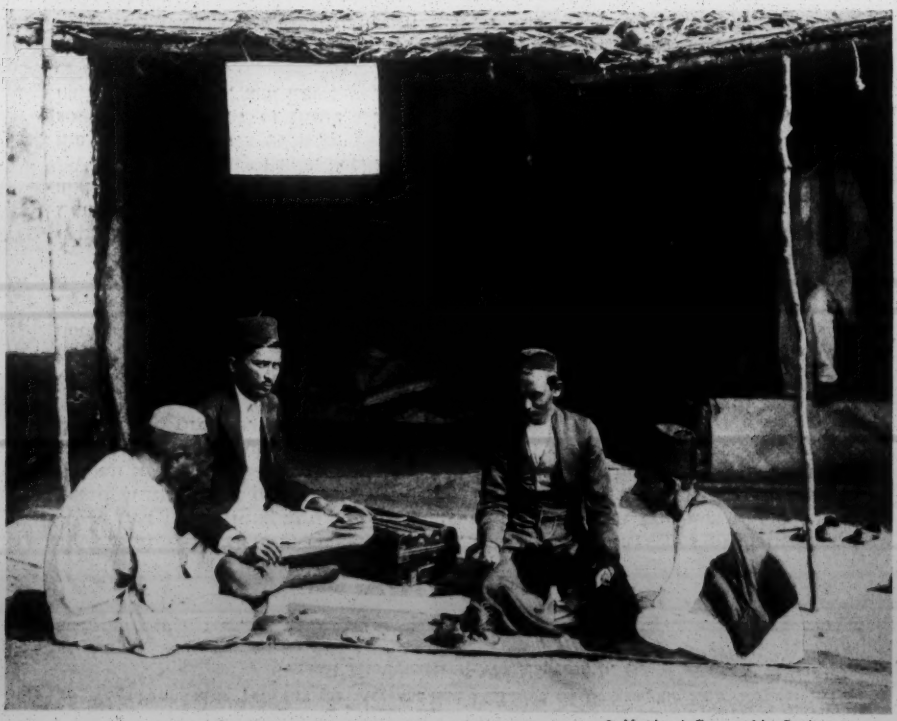
Everglades Cut by Canals

Along the coast there is a narrow everglade region, made up of backwaters and lagoons, many of which are connected by canals, which are an important feature in the communications of the region. Here the flora is varied and luxuriant, but malaria is common. Game animals are numerous among the foothills. The uplands are heavily wooded in most parts. They consist of precipitous peaks with dark green ravines, in which silver streams descend in numerous waterfalls, all uniting to form scenes of unrivaled beauty. Malabar is the most beautiful, the richest, and most fertile district of Madras Presidency.

One hundred and fifty miles off the mainland, but included in the Malabar political district, are the "hundred thousand islands," the Laccadives.

Malabar has never known famine, and floods are rare. Trade once distinguished the region and was carried on with the Phoenicians, with the Jews under Solomon, the Seleucid Syrians, the Ptolemaic Egyptians, the traders of imperial Rome, the Arabs, and the Italians, whose argosies representing Venice, Florence, and Genoa once anchored within the shifting mudbanks which provided calm roadsteads at Calicut, Quilandi, and Cochin.

Bulletin No. 5, March 27, 1922.



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PEARL BUYERS OF CEYLON (See Bulletin No. 2.)

Experts of many races and creeds gather in Ceylon but they have common standards which are far beyond the layman's ken in recognizing and appraising these unique gems. For a pearl differs from other gems in its brief period of existence in a natural state and in the steady renewal of the supply. Compare it with a diamond or a ruby in these respects.